

Alerta de Artículos Recientes y Sitios en Internet en Política, Democracia y Derechos Humanos

Octubre 29, 2003

ADMINISTRACION DE JUSTICIA

1. HAS THE SUPREME COURT GONE TOO FAR? Robert L. Bartley, William J. Bennett, Peter Berkowitz, Robert H. Bork, et al. "Commentary" – October 2003

Several responses to questions raised by the editors of "Commentary" journal from prominent intellectuals and scholars in an effort to assess current attitudes toward the judiciary and its place in American democracy are presented. Recent rulings by the Supreme Court are instances of judicial activism that do indeed subvert the system of government contemplated by the Constitution. Moreover, the central fact about constitutional law is that it has very little to do with the Constitution, a brief document that wisely precludes very few policy choices, explain the authors.

2. PROVIDING THE HELP NEEDED TO ACTIVATE JUVENILE FACILITIES. Dee Halley. "Corrections Today" – July 2003

Halley discusses the process of planning and design of new or renovated juvenile facilities. Programs such as the Planning of New Institutions for Juvenile Facilities helps juvenile justice officials to understand the facility development process. Moreover, the role of the practitioners during the activation of the new facility, as well as the policies and procedures to be observed, are also presented in this article.

3. DETROIT AGREES TO ACTIONS TO IMPROVE TRAINING, REDUCE RIGHTS VIOLATIONS. Anonymous. "Crime Control Digest" – June 13 2003

This article explains that the Detroit Police Department and the Justice Department have entered into two consent agreements to improve training and reduce civil rights violations that have undermined community and police relations for decades. The department will be under the supervision of a federal monitor for five years to train, supervise, monitor, and discipline officers.

AMERICA LATINA

4. SOCIAL CORRELATES OF PARTY SYSTEM DEMISE AND POPULIST RESURGENCE IN VENEZUELA. Kenneth M. Roberts. "Latin American Politics and Society" – Fall 2003

Considering its strong, highly institutionalized two-party system, Venezuela was surely one of the least likely countries in Latin America to experience the party system breakdown and populist

resurgence. Successive administrations led by the dominant parties failed to reverse the economic slide, with devastating consequences for the party system as a whole. The party system ultimately rested on insecure structural foundations and when its social moorings crumbled in the 1990s, the populist movement of Hugo Chavez emerged to fill the political void. This populist resurgence both capitalized on and accelerated the institutional decomposition of the old order, says the author.

5. TERROR CLOSE TO HOME. Linda Robinson. "U.S. News and World Report" – October 6 2003

Middle Eastern terrorist groups are operating support cells in Venezuela and other locations in the Andean region. A two-month review of U.S. News, including interviews with dozens of U.S. and Latin American sources, confirms the terrorist activity, explains the author.

DEMOCRACIA

6. CREACIÓN DE UN MOVIMIENTO MUNDIAL PRO DEMOCRACIA: LA FUNCIÓN DE LA ONG. Carl Gershman. Obtenido de Internet:
<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0803/ijps/gershman.htm> - Octubre 2003

La Fundación Nacional pro Democracia (NED) apoya a centenares de grupos de todo el mundo que participan, prácticamente en todas las actividades que contribuyen a la defensa de la democracia, dice Carl Gershman, presidente de la NED. Esta es una institución privada sin fines de lucro, fundada en 1983 para apoyar a las organizaciones democráticas a través de la acción no gubernamental. Con los fondos que le asigna el Congreso, la fundación concede subvenciones en apoyo de grupos pro democracia en Africa, Asia, Europa Central y Oriental, América Latina, Medio Oriente y la antigua Unión Soviética, dice el señor Gershman.

7. IRAQI OPPOSITION REPORT ON THE TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY. Democratic Principles Working Group. "Journal of Democracy" – July 2003

This article is excerpted from the "Final Report on the Transition to Democracy in Iraq" issued in December 2002 by the Democratic Principles Working Group of the Iraqi Opposition.

8. RETHINKING RECENT DEMOCRATIZATION – LESSONS FROM THE POSTCOMMUNIST EXPERIENCE. Valerie Bunce. "World Politics" - January 2003

This study compares democratization in the post-communist region in order to evaluate some of the assumptions and arguments in the literature on recent democratization in southern Europe and Latin America. Five conclusions are drawn, all of which challenge the received wisdom about democratization in southern Europe and Latin America, says the author.

9. VIRTUAL POLITICS: HOW THE INTERNET IS TRANSFORMING DEMOCRACY. Garance Franke-Ruta. "The American Prospect" – October 1, 2003

Politics and technology join forces in the 2004 presidential race as former Internet entrepreneurs try their hand in political campaigning. This article explores the use of the Internet in political campaigns to create an online community that, in the 2004 election, has proven to be an effective way for candidates to mobilize supporters and donors. The author explores the use of the Internet in the Dean and Clark campaigns to demonstrate that the Internet has become a successful medium for less-known candidates to transform themselves into front-runners.

DERECHOS HUMANOS

10. THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD: A CATALYST FOR INNOVATIVE CHILDCARE POLICIES. Martha F. Davis and Roslyn Powel. "Human Rights Quarterly" – August 2003.

This article focuses on the Children's Right Convention, analyzing the Convention's impact on childcare in ratifying countries. In particular, the article analyzes childcare policies of Australia, Finland, France and Sweden, while also reviewing exchanges between the Committee on the Rights of the Children and less industrialized countries. The authors conclude that framing childcare as a human rights concern might shift the internal politics of the issue by energizing advocates as well as enlisting new sources of pressure to combat this aspect of the U.S. policy of exceptionalism.

11. DOES MEMBERSHIP HAVE ITS PRIVILEGES?: ENTRANCE INTO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND COMPLIANCE WITH HUMAN RIGHTS NORMS. Pamela A. Jordan. "Human Rights Quarterly" – August 2003

This article examines the role of the Council of Europe in promoting human rights, in twenty-one former Soviet block countries. Using three cases, the author argues that constructivist approaches best inform the process of norm diffusion in countries of high compliance, while neoliberal and neorealist approaches better explain why norm diffusion is less successful in medium and low-compliance countries. She concludes that the Council decided it is more effective to persuade new entrants to conform to European human rights standards as members than to wait years until they have reached a high level of compliance before rewarding them with membership.

12. THE DARK ART OF INTERROGATION. Mark Bowden. "The Atlantic Monthly" – October 2003

The most effective way to gather intelligence and thwart terrorism can also be a direct route into morally repugnant terrain, says the author. A survey of the landscape of persuasion.

DROGAS Y NARCOTRÁFICO

13. LATIN AMERICA: NARCOTICS BOSSES, STILL BUSY, KEEP A LOW PROFILE. Diego Cevallos. "Global Information Network" – August 6, 2003

Reports gathered in Bolivia, Colombia and Mexico indicate that the "narco-trafficking" bosses are now managers of smaller operations, though with multinational ties, and focus on specific tasks of drug cultivation, production and transport, as well as money laundering.

14. ISRAEL: THE IMPACT OF THE ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING LEGISLATION ON THE BANKING SYSTEM. Ruth Plato-Shinar. "Journal of Money Laundering Control" – Summer 2003

The author discusses the impact of anti-money laundering legislation on the banking system in Israel. In 2002, the Prohibition on Money Laundering Law, 5760-2000 was implemented to combat money laundering originating in criminal activity. Enforcement of the law is implemented on the criminal level, wherein penalties of imprisonment and fines are determined for the offenses provided in the law and on the civil level, wherein a financial sanction is determined.

15. NUEVAS MEDIDAS CONTRA LAVADO DE DINERO SON EFECTIVAS. Michael Dawson. Obtenido de Internet:

<http://usembassy.state.gov/colombia/wwwsmd05.shtml> - Octubre, 2003

Medir la efectividad en la aplicación de los reglamentos contra el lavado de dinero y compartir esa información con las entidades financieras son dos de los principales desafíos de las reglamentaciones para el dinero, dijo un funcionario del Departamento del Tesoro y ofrece explicaciones.

16. COLOMBIA PROGRESA EN LUCHA CONTRA LAS DROGAS Y TERRORISMO. John Walters, Director de la Oficina de Política Nacional del Control de Drogas. Obtenido de Internet: <http://usembassy.state.gov/colombia/wwwsjw07.shtml> - Octubre 2003

Colombia progresó bastante durante el año pasado en la lucha contra el narcotráfico y el terrorismo, y se espera que este progreso afecte la disponibilidad de la cocaína en los Estados Unidos.

17. INICIATIVAS ANTINARCÓTICOS DE EE.UU. EN COLOMBIA. Paul E. Simons. Obtenido de Internet: <http://usembassy.state.gov/colombia/wwwsps02.shtml> - Octubre 2003

Colombia es un frente importante en la guerra contra el terrorismo y Estados Unidos apoya los esfuerzos del gobierno colombiano para hacer frente a las amenazas que plantean el narcotráfico y los grupos terroristas que éste financia, dice Paul Simons, Secretario de Estado Adjunto (e) para Asuntos Internacionales de Narcóticos y Aplicación de la Ley.

18. COCAINE ADDICTION: ANTICONVULSANT DRUG IS PROMISING THERAPY FOR DRUG. National Institute on Drug Abuse. "Drug Week" – October 24, 2003

GVG reduces levels of dopamine, the feel-good chemical that floods the brains of cocaine users, providing the high they crave, said Frank Vocci, director, Division of Treatment Research and Development, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Using GVG to temper the dopamine system may very effectively block the addition-related effects of cocaine.

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

19. EL INTERNACIONALISMO NORTEAMERICANO: PROMUEVE LIBERTAD, DEMOCRACIA Y DESARROLLO. Kim R. Holmes. Obtenido de Internet: <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0803/iips/holmes.htm> - Octubre 2003

El internacionalismo norteamericano, que no es proteccionista ni expansionista, procura preservar la libertad y promover las oportunidades, la dignidad humana, la libertad y la paz tanto dentro del país como en el exterior, afirma Kim. R. Holmes, Secretario de Estado Adjunto para Asuntos de Organizaciones Internacionales.

20. LOS ESFUERZOS DE ESTADOS UNIDOS PARA FORTALECER LA DEMOCRACIA EN TODO EL MUNDO. Paula J. Dobriansky. Obtenido de Internet: <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0803/iips/dobriansky.htm> - Octubre 2003

Al apoyar en su desarrollo a las democracias en surgimiento, Estados Unidos trata de construir un mundo seguro y próspero, en el que los individuos puedan vivir libremente y disfrutar de vidas sanas y productivas, dice Paula Dobriansky, Subsecretaria de Estado para Asuntos Mundiales. Así mismo, señala que Estados Unidos quiere enfocar una luz sobre aquellos gobiernos que les niegan a sus ciudadanos los derechos fundamentales y la libertad.

21. AMERICA DISCOVERS CENTRAL ASIA. Charles William Maynes. "Foreign Affairs" – March/April 2003

The September 11 terrorist attacks and their aftermath have spurred a renewed U.S. interest in Central Asia. Despite official rhetoric, America is likely to remain militarily engaged there for some time. To manage this relationship effectively, Washington needs a better grasp on the realities of this complex and troubled region, says the author.

22. NATIONALISM AND DEMOCRACY: AN AMERICAN PARADOX. Minxin Pei. "Current" – September 2003

Nationalism in the U.S. is defined not by notions of ethnic superiority but by a firm belief in the supremacy of U.S. democratic ideals. This rejection of Old World nationalism has created a dual paradox in the American psyche: First, although the U.S. is highly nationalistic, it does not see itself as such. Second, despite this nationalistic fervor, U.S. policymakers fail to appreciate the power of nationalism abroad, says the author.

23. AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY. Dan Caldwell. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – September 1, 2003

Address by Dan Caldwell, distinguished professor of Political Science, Pepperdine University. Delivered to the Fulbright Scholars visiting Southern California, Malibu, California, July 16, 2003.

24. NEW GENERATION, NEW POLITICS. Anna Greenber. "The American Prospect" – October 2003

Generation Y is generally defined by the author as those born beginning in the 1980s and who grew up during the Clinton years. They tend to be less interested in the major issues that have defined the political landscape in the last few elections. Their primary concerns tend to be education, environmental issues, and societal diversity. The difficult task will be to determine what is important to this group and to send a message that will reach them. Voters under 25 will be 7 or 8 percent of the voting population for the 2004 election. To date the major parties have ignored the younger general, but Ms. Greenberg says that the side that can successfully speak to this generation may be the side that wins.

GOBIERNOS LOCALES

25. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES: OVERECOMING THE INFORMATION-ACCESS PARADOX IN URBAN COMMUNITIES. Wendy A. Kellog and Anjali Mathur. "Public Administration Review" – September/October 2003

This article focuses on the adoption of Internet technologies by environmental agencies as a mechanism for disseminating information and the implications for low-income and minority residents in urban communities. A framework is developed to guide a programmatic response to overcome these implications. The results from several community-based projects are described and analyzed for their capacity-building effectiveness. Analysis of the projects indicates improvement in community capacity for information access and use, which bolstered community participation in the environmental decision-making process.

PAZ Y SEGURIDAD

26. THE NEW AMERICAN WAY OF WAR. Max Boot. "Foreign Affairs" – July/August 2003

The American way of war refers to the grinding strategy of attrition that U.S. generals traditionally employed to prevail in combat. Spurred by advances in information technology, the new American way of war relies on speed, maneuver, flexibility, and surprise. This approach was put on display in the invasion of Iraq and should reshape what the military looks like, says the author.

27. A MODEL FOR POST-SADDAM IRAQ. Kanan Makiya. "Journal of Democracy" – July 2003

If Iraq is successfully to democratize and an inclusive democratic culture is to emerge, the Iraqi state must be reconstituted as a federal and liberal system and thoroughly demilitarized, says the author.

28. IRAQI RESISTANCE TO FREEDOM: A FROMMIAN PERSPECTIVE. Cynthia E. Ayers. "Parameters" – Autumn 2003

Iraqi civilians were dancing and singing in the streets of Baghdad on the morning of 9 April 2003, while the American military consolidated efforts to secure the city. On that day it was obvious that Saddam Hussein had been deposed. In spite of the celebrations, however, coalition soldiers

continued to meet opposition, explains the author.

29. A BETTER WORLD IS POSSIBLE. James D. Wolfensohn. "The Futurist" – July/August 2003

The future is in our hands, says the author. We can influence whether we have a planet of peace, social justice, equity, and growth or a planet of unbridgeable differences between peoples, wasted physical resources, corruption, and terror. We can create a renaissance of values and social justice. If we are to meet our common goal of reducing poverty, we will need an estimated 3.5% annual growth rate of the world economy-giving us about a \$140-trillion world economy by 2050. But it must be responsible growth-growth that takes full account of social and environmental concerns. Responsible growth means greater transparency so that the public can track government policy, says the author.

TERRORISMO

30. EL ESFUERZO MUNDIAL PARA SUPRIMIR EL FINANCIAMIENTO DEL TERRORISMO. Jimmy Gurule. Obtenido de Internet: <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itps/0803/ijps/gurule.htm> - Octubre 2003

El éxito que se puede lograr en la lucha contra quienes cometen actos de terrorismo requiere el apoyo enérgico de todos los países, dice Jimmy Gurule, profesor de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad Notre Dame y ex subsecretaria de Hacienda durante los primeros dos años de la administración Bush. Gurule dice que las alianzas internacionales contra el terrorismo son decisivas, ya que el grueso de los bienes y dinero en efectivo de los terroristas se encuentra fuera de los Estados Unidos: "Las redes de financiamiento del terrorismo son mundiales y, por lo tanto, los esfuerzos para ubicar los fondos y negar a los terroristas acceso a ellos deben ser también mundiales."

31. TERRORISM AS BREAKING NEWS: ATTACK ON AMERICA. Brigitte L. Nacos. "Political Science Quarterly" – Spring 2003

This article examines whether and how the architects of the horrific events of September 11 succeeded in achieving their media goals.

32. TERRORISM GROWS IN THE ABSENCE OF PROGRESS.: FIGHTING THE COMMON ENEMY. Condoleezza Rice. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – July 15, 2003

Address by Condoleezza Rice, National Security Advisor. Delivered to the Town Hall Los Angeles Breakfast, Los Angeles, California, June 12, 2003.

33. THE VIRUS IS TERRORISM: YOU WILL NOT FIGHT IT ALONE. Tony Blair. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – August 1, 2003

Address by Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Delivered to the Congress of the United States, Washington, D.C., July 17, 2003.

34. OVERCOMING THE THREAT OF TERROR. Dick Cheney. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – August 15, 2003

Address by Dick Cheney, Vice President of the United States. Delivered to the American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C., July 24, 2003.

35. AN OUNCE OF DETENTION. David Cole. "American Prospect" September 2003

The author discusses the anti-terrorism strategy employed by President George Bush and Attorney General John Ashcroft. In fighting the war on terrorism, Bush and Ashcroft have adopted sweeping new preventive strategies that depend on the ability to predict the future.

While the Department of Justice's goal is no longer simply to prosecute criminals after the fact but to keep violent acts from occurring in the first place in the U.S. domestic scene, abroad the Bush administration's national-security strategy has redefined self-defense to encompass preventive war—the initiation of hostilities to forestall not only imminent threats but also dangers that might develop at some point down the road.

VARIOS

36. ADJUSTING TO THE NEW ASIA. Morton Abramowitz and Stephen Bosworth. "Foreign Affairs" – July/August 2003

Transpacific relations are now shifting as dramatically as transatlantic ones. As Japan slips in power and relevance, China grows ever stronger, and since September 11, Washington has become willing to let Beijing play a larger regional role. Meanwhile, tensions in Korea could still provoke a war—or help reshape the continent, say the authors.

37. POLITICAL FREEDOM, ECONOMIC LIBERTY, AND PROSPERITY. Richard Roll and John R. Talbott. "Journal of Democracy" – July 2003

Liberty and self-government are not only good in themselves, but also have powerful and beneficial effects on a nation's level of economic development and prosperity.

38. A BETTER WAY TO FIGHT GLOBAL POVERTY. Gene Sperling and Tom Hart. "Foreign Affairs" – March/April 2003

At the UN-sponsored International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, President George W. Bush pledged to significantly increase U.S. development assistance to poor nations through the creation of a new Millennium Challenge Account (MCA). The fund would set strict standards of accountability and performance for recipients and would reward as \$5 billion in new aid by 2006. This initiative, says the author, has the potential to be a step forward in the evolution of U.S. development policy, but in its current form, the MCA could also be a step backward in the ongoing U.S. effort to reach out to the majority of poor countries in a coordinated and effective way, say the authors.

39. WILL THE WORLD RUN DRY? GLOBAL WATER AND FOOD SECURITY. Mark W. Rosegrant, Ximing Cai, and Sarah A. Cline. "Environment" – September 2003

Water use for households, industry, and agriculture will increase considerably during the next 20 years. If current trends in water policy and investment hold or worsen, the world will soon face threats to the global food supply, an acceleration of environmental damage, and an increase of health risks for people who lack access to clean water. Are there sustainable means to avert such a grim future? Ask the authors.

Relación de Páginas Web que contienen información sobre estos temas:

Foreign Press Center

<http://www.fpc.state.gov>

Congressional Research Service Reports

http://www.house.gov/rules/crs_reports.htm

Resources and News for Information Professionals

<http://www.resourceshelf.com>

Finding Congressional Documents from the Past

<http://www.llrx.com/columns/reference44.htm>

University of Michigan's Documents Center and Foreign Documents Center

<http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs>

Journalists Internet Resources

<http://npc.press.org/library/reporter.cfm>

Project Vote Smart

<http://www.vote-smart.org/index.htm>

Taegan Goddard's Political Wire

<http://politicalwire.com>

Almanac of Policy Issues

<http://www.policyalmanac.org>

Free Law Portals:

www.lexisone.com

www.findlaw.com

www.law.com

www.jurist.law.pitt.edu

www.lawguru.com

www.LawyerExpress.com

International Development Projects and Analyses

<http://www.eldis.org>

Freedom of Information Act

<http://www.freedominfo.org>

Environmental Law in the U.S. — Cornell Law School

<http://www.law.cornell.edu/topics/environmental.html>

U.S. Cities Profiles - Infoplease

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0108476.html>

**Writers on America — International Information Program —
Department of State**

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/writers>

The Federal Court Locator

<http://vls.law.vill.edu/Locator/fedcourt.html>

The Library Legal Law Exchange

http://www.llrx.com/international_law.html

Guide to Foreign and International Legal Databases

http://www.law.nyu.edu/library/foreign_intl

International Court of Justice

<http://www.icj-cij.org>

Directory of Human Rights Resources on the Internet

<http://shr.aaas.org/dhr>

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